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accusative of specification, bringing all such cases under the former head (cf. notes on *E.* 71 τί, *N.C.* 2 τὰ περὶ τοὺς θεούς, etc.).

A few misprints have crept into the book: p. 13, last line, the reference is of course to note 2; p. 81, first line, "Troy" should be "Tros"; p. 127, note on *Ad N.* 43, ὑποθήκας should be ὑποθήκαις; and in the note on *N.C.* 35 τοιαύτας ὑπερβολὰς ἔχειν εἰπεῖν the editor doubtless meant to write "to be able" instead of "can."

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Q. Horati Flacci Satirae. Satires publiées par PAUL LEJAY. Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie, 1911. Fr. 15.

This volume is the second of a complete edition of Horace, edited by F. Plessis and P. Lejay, which is designed to supply the lack in France of "un travail détaillé de critique et d'interprétation." It is therefore a critical edition, with a brief though adequate apparatus, in which the important variants are noted, and with a very full commentary. Questions of orthography are only occasionally treated. There are preliminary essays on "Les origines et la nature de la satire d'Horace" and on the text. Each satire is provided with a very full introduction, which not only gives an outline of its contents, but also discusses its character and purpose. In these introductions numerous subjects suggested by the contents of each satire are treated, such as Country Life at Rome, Horace and Lucian, La littérature culinaire, and the like. There is an index of proper names and a list of "initia satirarum."

The text is on the whole conservative, and more weight is given to the readings of the Blandinian manuscripts than by Keller and Holder or Vollmer. Novelties in punctuation are more numerous, and it is pleasant to see the ingenious and convincing suggestion of Samuelsson on ii. 5. 91 adopted by a second standard text.

In the introduction the chapter on the relation of the Old Comedy to Satire is particularly interesting and suggestive. The views of "MM. Leo and Hendrickson" are subjected to a careful critique and rejected, but the book was printed before the appearance of Hendrickson's convincing article in *Class. Phil.* VI, 129 ff. M. Lejay does not, as so many have done, confuse the issue, and rightly declares that attempts to show dramatic elements in the Roman literary satire are beside the mark. No one, so far as I know, denies the existence of an early form of drama among the Romans, although it is difficult to see how any part of it could have been called "satira."

The commentary is very full and printed in excessively fine type, in which misprints and broken letters are more common than they ought to be. It is especially strong on the language and the grammar of Horace, which

are illustrated by copious examples from Horace himself and from other Latin writers. In the discussion of moot points the editor assumes a didactic tone, which is at times somewhat aggravating, and is not well suited to a critical edition. On ii. 5. 39, for example, he says of *rubra*, in the sentence "seu rubra Canicula findet Infantis statuas," "elle convient pour indiquer, non la couleur de l'astre, mais la chaleur de l'été." Against the passages which M. Lejay cites in favor of this view, none of which refers to *canicula*, and only the first of which is at all pertinent, may be set Sen. *N.Q.* i. 1. 7, "cum . . . acrior sit caniculae rubor, Martis remissior," and Schol. Bern. in *Germ. Arat.* p. 237. 6, Breysig; while against the casual reference in Blümler's *Farbenzeichnungen* may be placed the detailed investigation of See in *Astronomy and Astro-Physics* XI (Northfield, Minn., 1902; cf. *TAPA*. XXXIV, lix). It seems within the range of possibility, to say the least, that Horace called Sirius red because it was red.

The edition is on the whole an excellent one, full of value material and suggestions, which must be taken account of by all serious students of the *Satires*.

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Auli Persii Flacci Saturae. Edidit atque prolegomenis, interpretatione Belgica, commentario instruxit JACOBUS VAN WAGENINGEN. Partes duae. Pars prior, pp. lxiii+48; pars altera, pp. 129.

This scholarly edition based upon the text of Leo's recent revision of the standard Jahn-Bücheler text will be welcomed by all students of Persius. In the commentary Van Wageningen invites careful comparison with the well-known edition of Némethy, Budapest, 1903, while in the prolegomena we have a convenient summary of the most recent studies in the language, philosophy, and literary art of Persius.

This prolegomena, which shows the results of careful assimilation, skilful arrangement, and independent judgment and research, is worthy of all praise. After a brief discussion *De origine saturae*, pp. vi-x, in which far too scant notice is paid to the theories of Leo and Hendrickson, there follows a section *De Persii exemplis*, pp. xi-xxiv. The two tables of parallels for Horace, and for Catullus, Virgil, and Ovid are useful. A similar table should have been prepared for Lucilius; cf. my paper on "Lucilius and Persius," *Trans. Am. Phil. S.* XL, 121-50. In the table of Horatian reminiscences Van Wageningen seems to me over-cautious. In an author whose diction is so steeped in Horace it seems better to follow Némethy's procedure of quoting all possible parallels that the reader may have the evidence to discriminate between direct imitation, free adaptation, and mere coincidence. Chap. iii, pp. xxv-xxxvi, *De sermone Persiano*, on the lexicography, syntax, and diction of Persius is excellent. The growing influence of the